THE DAILY GAZETTE.

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THE NATIONAL CONTEST

Hoosiers Aroused by the Presence of Mr. Blaine.

The Evils of Democratic Rule Clearly Portrayed.

Logan Makes the First Speech of His Western Tour.

Blaine's Tour

ELKHART, Ind., October 20.—Mr Blaine left South Bend this morning at ten o'clock by special train in charge of General Williams of La Fayette. John C New and a number of Indiana speakers were on the train. The plan of the day was to drop one of the speakers at each place where the train was stopped so as to have an orator address the crowd after Mr. Blaine had gone. At Elkhart, the first stop, there were 8,000 people. Mr Blaine addressed his remarks entirely to the tariff issue.

FT. WAYNE, October 20.—About 2 30 the train arrived at the depot, and along the route to the Air-Line hotel, to which Mr. Blaine was driven, the streets in front of the hotel and all the adjacent streets were filled with a dense mass of people. When Mr Blaine appeared on the balcony he was loudly cheered. When Mr. Blaine attempted to speak he was interrupted by shouts and yells and cheers for Cleveland coming from several men wearing tall white hats among the crowd. He therefore declined to speak from the balcony, and re entering the hotel he left it again by the side door and in company with Chairman New and Hon. W. McKinley of Ohio was driven up Calhoun street to a point opposite Library hall. The great body of the crowd followed him, and here, standing upon the driver's seat, he made his speech as follows.

CITIZENS OF INDIANA:—The October elections of Ohio and West Virginia have put a new phase on the national contest, or rather they have reproduced the old phase. [Cheers.] The democratic party, as of old, consider now that they have the south solid again. They believe that they will surely get 153 electoral votes from the southern states, and then they expect or they hope or they dream they may secure New York and Indiana. ["Never, never! It is a dream."] And that with New York and Indiana added to the solid south they will seize the government of the nation. [They can't do it."] I do not believe the farmers, the business men, the manufacturers, the merchants, the mechanics, and last of all and most of all I do not believe that the soldiers of Indiana can be put to that. [Great cheering and cries of "Never, never."] I do not believe that the men who added luster and renown to the name of your state through four years of bloody war can be used to call to the administration of the government the men who organized the great rebellion. ["No, no; never."] In the senate of the United States the democratic party have 37 members of which number 32 come from the south. Of their strength in the house of representatives the majority come from the south. And now it is the intention, with an absolutely solid electoral vote from the south added to the votes of the two states I have named, to seize the government of the union. ["It can't be done. That seizure can never be made."] That means a great deal; that our currency, our banks, our tariff, our internal revenue laws, in short that our whole system upon which the business of the country depends shall be placed under the control of the south. It means the constitutional amendments to to which they are so bitterly opposed shall be enforced only so far as they may believe in them; that the national credit as guaranteed in the 14th amendment, that the payment of pensions to the soldiers of the union as guaranteed in the same amendment shall be under their control, and what that control may mean may be measured by their opposition to that amendment. There is not a measure of banking, of tariff, of finance, of public credit, of pensions, not one line of the administration upon which the government is conducted to day to which the democrats of the south are not recorded as hostile, and to give them control would mean a change the like of which has not been known in modern times. It would be as if the dead Stuarts were recalled to the throne of England, as if the Bourbons should be invited to administer the government of France, as though the Florentine dukes should be called back and empowered to govern the great kingdom of Italy. ["Good!" and cheers.] Such a triumph would be a fearful misfortune to the south itself. The section, under the wise rule of the government of the republican party, has been steadily and rapidly gaining for the past ten years in material prosperity. It has added enormously to its wealth since the close of the war, and has shared fully in the general advance of the country. To call that section now to the rulership of the United States, would disturb its own social and political economy. No greater misfortune than that could come to the nation of the south. It would come as a reaction against the progress of liberal principles in that section, a progress so rapid that republicans are waging earnest contests in those states whose interests are most demonstrably identified with the policy of protection against the baleful spectacle of a solid south. I believe that you will stand where you stood in the war, that you will stand for the principles which have made your state bloom and blossom as the rose [great cheers], and on the 4th of November you are to say for which party, for which policy you will cast your votes. [Loud cries of "For—, Blaine."] Not me, personally. ["Yes, you."] No! I am not speaking for myself. No man ever met with a misfortune in being defeated for the presidency, while men have met great misfortunes in being elected to it. I am pleading no personal cause but the American cause. [That's it," and cheers.] I am pleading the cause of the American farmer and the American manufacturer and the American mechanic and the American laborer against the world. ["Good! good!" and great cheering.] I am reproached by some excellent people for appearing before these people of my country on the ground that it is inconsistent with the dignity of the office for which I am named. I don't feel it to be so. There is not a courtier in Europe so proud but he is glad to uncover his head in the presence of his sovereigns. So I uncover in the presence of the only earthly sovereignty I acknowledge. [Great and prolonged cheering.]

After Mr. Blaine, Mr. McKinley made a brief speech which was loudly applauded. Mr Blaine was then driven to the residence of Hon Jesse L Williams, where he will spend the night. In the evening the clergymen of the city called on him in a body. To morrow he will go to Indianapolis, making several stops by the way.

Logan's Campaign

DUBUQUE, Ia., October 20.—General John A Logan arrived here from Chicago shortly after noon. A reception committee met him at Galena and escorted him to this city. His arrival was greeted with the roar of cannon, bands of music, marching clubs and a large concourse of people. The city was profusely decorated. The general was escorted to the Larimer house, where he was followed by a large crowd. Every one was anxious to shake hands with the general and he good humoredly accommodated as many as possible. At 3 he was escorted to Washington park, where a large crowd had already assembled. J K Graves introduced the general, whose appearance was the signal for tumultuous cheers, which lasted fully five minutes. He confined his remarks almost exclusively to the tariff. After thanking the citizens of Iowa for the reception tendered him he entered into a discussion of the issues. The records of the two parties were briefly sketched. The speaker dwelt upon what he called the magnificent record of James G. Blaine, and claimed that this country should esteem him as a man of honesty and patriotism and of statesmanship. At the conclusion of the speech he was given three cheers.

At 4 o'clock the general was driven to the Latimer house and at 5 o'clock a delegation of 500 veterans called upon him. The general addressed them briefly from the portico of the hotel, after which they filled the hall way and shook him by the hand. In the evening a torch light procession, which numbered about 1,600, with several bands of music, paraded the principal streets of the city. The general leaves in the morning for Cedar Rapids, thence to Marshalltown, Oskaloosa and Ottumwa.

Butler's Canvass.

OSWEGO, October 20.—Seven thousand persons heard General Butler make a speech tonight. R G Holbrook of the Vulcan iron works introduced the general. In speaking of lawlessness and murders in the south the general excited thunders of applause. He said: "If you'll elect me president I will either go into my seat or into my coffin, and I will either stop these murders north and south or I'll have a lot of first-class funerals to keep me busy." Of the Parsons story the general said: "He styles himself General Parsons. He may possibly have been a sutler in the confederate army. He did not like me then and he does not like me now. He could not beat me then and now he's trying to get even with me by telling lies."

The Sentinel Suit.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 20.—Judge United States circuit court has ordered the defense, in the libel suit of Blaine vs the Indianapolis Sentinel company, had a writ of subpœna in chancery issued for personal service on Blaine to-morrow, ordering him to appear in court December 23d and answer questions filed with the Sentinel's last bill of discovery.

Grace Nominated

NEW YORK, October 20.—At the citizens' meeting at the Academy of Music to-night Wm R Grace, predecessor of Mayor Edson, was nominated for mayor. The speakers included Rev. Dr Howard Crosby, Oswald Ottendorfer, editor of the Staats Zeitung and Wm. A. Cole of the Irish American.

A Congressman Dead

CHARLESTON, S C., October 20. John R. Evans, Representative in congress, died at Spartanburg this afternoon. He has long been in delicate health. He declined renomination.

A Million Over

WASHINGTON, October 20.—Commissary General MacFeely has submitted his annual report for the fiscal year. The aggregate resources of the year were $4,258,481, expenditures $3,217,224, leaving a balance of $1,041,257. There was on hand $2,237 of the amount appropriated for the relief of sufferers from the overflow of the Ohio river, and $515 of appropriation for sufferers.

A Bad Failure

SAN FRANCISCO, October 20.—The Bank of California, it is said, lose $25,000 by the failure of A. W. Bowman. The Oakland bank is creditor for $40,000, but says it is fully secured. Henry L. Breed of Boston had $250,000 in Bowman's hands. How much he may lose is not yet known. Several of the heaviest losers are persons who are now travelling in Europe.

Free at Last

GREENSBURG, Pa., October 20.—While John Fitzgerald, a horse thief, was attempting to escape from jail this morning by letting himself out of a window with a rope the rope broke and he fell to the ground, 40 feet below, receiving fatal injuries.

The Wall Street Bank

NEW YORK, October 20.—The receiver of the Wall Street bank to day began the payment of a dividend of 20 per cent to depositors. Ex-President Evans says they will be paid in full. It is doubtful however whether stockholders will receive.

A Bank in Trouble

LOCKPORT, N. Y., October 20.—The Lockport Bank association transacted no business owing to embarrassment, which it hopes to remedy soon. Depositors will be protected in case of actual suspension.

GROVER'S PUGILISM.

The Democratic Nominee Assaulted by a Crank.

General Cutting of Rates by Eastern Railroads.

Carthage, New York, Devastated by a Great Fire.

Cleveland Assaulted

ALBANY, October 20.—The city was thrown into great excitement this afternoon by the report that Governor Cleveland had been assaulted while on his way from the executive mansion to the capitol. Some reports had it that he had been assaulted and others that he had been fatally wounded. The reports spread with marvelous rapidity, and soon hundreds thronged to the capitol and sought out the governor's room to inquire as to the foundation for the rumors, and the condition of the governor. As is usually the case there was slight foundation for the rumor upon which the superstructure of fiction had been built—built in passing from mouth to mouth. Stripped of embellishment the facts are substantially as follows.

As Governor Cleveland was going away from the executive mansion to the capitol about 9 this morning he was assaulted in front of the medical college on Eagle street by Samuel Boone, of Elmira, who struck at the governor with his right hand. The blow was warded off and the man repeated his blows several times without hitting the governor's face. He then darted toward a pile of cobble stones, but was interrupted by Dr George H. Houghton before he obtained a missile. Boone returned to the attack on the governor, when Houghton seized and held him and the governor deliberately resumed his walk. Boone was released and went immediately to his boarding house in Lancaster street, where he was arrested shortly afterward. Dr. Houghton overtook the governor and conversed briefly with him about the assault. The governor proceeded to the capitol and went to work, alluding only casually to the matter to attaches of the office. In the police court Boone pleaded not guilty and asked two days to prepare his case, as he wanted to telegraph Judge Boardman Smith, of the supreme court, to defend him. The case was put down for Wednesday afternoon. Boone has been seeking a pardon for his brother-in-law, Byron B. Fairbanks, sentenced to two years at Auburn for shooting into a crowd assembled near his house on Hallowe'en, and seriously wounding a boy. Boone and his wife called on the governor at Elmira during his recent visit to the state fair and asked for the pardon of Fairbanks. The governor said he would look it over when he returned to Albany. He mentioned the matter to District Attorney Stanchfield, who expressed himself strongly opposed to granting the application as he did not think there were any grounds for clemency. About a week or ten days after Cleveland's return here Boone turned up. The governor said he had not reached the case yet. Boone made some threats and retired. Boone followed the governor back and forth to the executive mansion that day, and said he would not leave until he got the pardon. Finally he disappeared.

Last Monday Boone reappeared with his wife. Mrs Boone went into the executive chamber while her husband remained in an ante-room. She became excited and violent in her language and the governor's attendants say suddenly struck at Cleveland, who seized her arm before the blow came and requested the woman to be seated and be calm. He rose and she sat down, and then screaming fell to the floor in violent hysterics. The orderlies then removed her across the street to a house, where she was treated, and she has been hysterical most of the time since. Boone states that when he heard his wife's screams he rushed into the chamber and found the governor just letting go of her. He was put aside by the orderlies who removed the woman. He claims the treatment of his wife was so severe that she is in a dying condition, and overcome by his feelings he attacked the governor.

A reporter of the Albany Journal who called at the house where Mrs Boone is saw her, and bruises on her arm where it is alleged the governor seized her were shown him. Attendants say she was in a comatose condition and apparently dying.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT

Another account says Boone, who assaulted the governor, unsuccessfully solicited pardon for his brother in law, who is confined in Auburn prison for shooting a man in Chemung county a year ago. Boone met the governor as he was walking over Eagle street from the executive mansion to the capitol about 9 this morning, and struck at him, at the same time uttering an oath. Governor Cleveland threw up his arm as if warded off the blow. Several persons near by, who saw the affair run after the man and captured him. Governor Cleveland at once proceeded to the executive chamber. Boone came here about two weeks ago to press his application, and the governor then said he would take up the papers at his earliest convenience, and would decide it as soon as possible. His impression was that the prosecuting officers of the county were unfavorable to the pardon, and if so he could not grant it unless they saw it from further reflection to modify their statements, as no pardons were granted in opposition to local authorities. Boone [illegible] an immediate answer yes or no, and said to the governor if the district attorney had reported against a pardon he would slap his face, and if not, he would come back and slap the governor's face. In a few days Boone telegraphed the governor that the district attorney had saved him a face slapping by acknowledging Cleveland's statement was true. Last week one morning Boone and wife appeared at the executive chamber and the governor granted them an audience. The woman was in a state of great nervousness and attempted to strike the governor. He caught her by the hand and said to her, "My dear woman, you are beside yourself. Sit down and let us talk this matter over reasonably." At that she threw herself on the floor and screamed and shouted until she was removed from the building. Boone and wife have remained here ever since, and Boone has followed the governor back and forth from his house to the capitol. He has uttered all manner of threats to shoot Cleveland, etc., and was regarded as a crank. His wife has had several fits of hysterics, and her attendants urged Boone to take her home but he refused.

Boone is in jail and will be examined as to his sanity on Wednesday.

The Railway War

NEW YORK, October 20.—The latest development in the railroad war is an order issued by the Erie to day announcing that to morrow it must meet the cut of rates of the New York Central and West Shore roads. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western road will, it is said, be obliged to follow suit, and a very decided step in the progress of the war will thus be taken. "Mark my words," said a prominent official of the Wabash & St Louis railroad, "you will see tickets selling at $5 to Chicago. The end of this thing is not yet." At the chief offices of the different roads no information of the slightest value was obtained. Not even would officials say whether the above announcement was true or not. At Commissioner Fink's it was said the position at present is one of entirely nominal rates. Ticket brokers report business brisk. Price to Chicago $15, but rate $4 65.

CHICAGO, October 20.—The Grand Trunk and Michigan Central cut passenger rates to Toronto to-day from $14 to $11 first-class, and $11 to $8 second class.

ST LOUIS, October 20.—It has just transpired, at least it is asserted, that all railways running to Kansas City have been selling tickets from here to that point at $5 50 for several days past, and it is stated that the Wabash and Chicago & Alton are selling still lower. This is a cut of $3.

The Fire Record

UTICA, N. Y., October 20.—The most destructive fire that ever visited northern New York broke out in Carthage at 11 this morning and burned all the afternoon. The fire began from ashes thrown from Wells' tannery, which set fire to Eaton's planing mills. The flames spread rapidly to Ross' furniture manufactory and Farr's tub factory, crossed the river to East Carthage, catching upon Guiot's planing mill, totally destroying factories and buildings in Riecher's & Pringer's Island. The flames then spread to all houses on Spring street, Mechanics street Church street, the new opera house, Peck's hotel, Disciples church and academy. On Main street the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches were burned and many residences on School street, Upper James street, Clinton street. The east side of Main street is all in ruins. The flames spread so rapidly the firemen could not keep up with them. At 6 30 they seemed to be nearly under control, and it was hoped to save the business blocks of the village. It is estimated that 200 houses were destroyed and that the loss will reach a million dollars. There are not sufficient dwellings left in town to shelter the inhabitants. Carthage was extensively engaged in manufacturing, and all its industries are in ruins.

UTICA, October 20.—Latest to night from Carthage states that 160 buildings were destroyed in the fire there to-day. The loss is regarded not less than the previous statement, a million dollars.

BLAKE, October 20.—The Grand hotel at Lauterbrunner burned. The damage is placed at $100,000.

ARTHUR, Ont., Oct., 20.—Campbell's hotel block and brick stores owned by Sterling and Moore burned. Loss, $80,000.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20.—A conductor on the Atlantic City express train stated that his train passed through about eight miles of country which was almost a sheet of flame.

NEW YORK, October 20.—Fire this morning in the building occupied by Gartz, Jones & Co., dealers in chemicals and drugs. Loss, $70,000, insured.

ST LOUIS, October 20.—The grand stand and two sets of stables at the race track of the St. Louis jockey club burned this afternoon. Believed the work of an incendiary. Loss $15,000. A negro was arrested on suspicion.

Authors Combining

LONDON, October 20.—The lord mayor of London gave a dinner last evening to the incorporated Society of Authors. Among the notables present were Lord Houghton, Messrs Walter Besant, G. A. Sala, Wm. Black, Edmund Yates, Justin McCarthy and many others. Mr. Besant made a speech in which he defined the objects of the society. He said they proposed to make a united and strenuous effort to obtain for English authors justice and protection of copyright in America. So far everything toward the accomplishment of this end had been tried in vain and perhaps there would soon be room for hope in awakening American authors to the injustice which the present state of things brought upon themselves as well as English authors.

CITY COUNCIL.

A Short Meeting Held Last Night.

The second October meeting of the city council was held at the usual place last night. In the absence of Mayor Humphrey, Mr. Thomas Jones filled the chair. There were present Aldermen Hemenway, Draper, Farrar, Hughes, Strickler and Ralstin. A petition was presented by Messrs. Parsons, Bristol and others asking for the opening of a new road across the Monument. The matter was referred to the committee on streets and ditches.

The resignation of Alderman Bent of the First ward was presented and accepted. Mr. Bent gives as his reason that he expects to be absent from the city all the winter. The rules were suspended for the evening and the following accounts audited and ordered paid:

Street commissioner, work	$ 90 00
Eziba Tibbetts	[illegible]
D H Charles, fur ture	100 00
C E Burk & co, hardware	[illegible]
R O Perkins, witness	500 00
Allen Court reporter	[illegible]
D S Welch, stationery	75 81

As several of the members were desirous of attending the political meeting at the opera house, the council then adjourned.

REPUBLICAN RALLY.

Opening Meeting of the Campaign in Colorado Springs.

Addresses by Hon. H. M. Teller and F. C. Goudy.

A Three Hours' Discussion on the Political Issues.

The republicans fired their first gun of the campaign last evening at the opera house, and it made quite a loud report. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather and the short space of time allowed for preparing for the meeting the attendance was larger than one would have supposed. In the audience were many ladies who manifested great interest in the addresses of the speakers. On the stage were County Commissioner Woodbury, Judge Stewart, Revs. L. B Wilson and A. I McDill, Judge Jebu Fields, J. H. Bacon, Alderman Thomas Jones, Irving Howbert, J. S. Wolfe, A. Blood, C. E. Noble, C. W Barker and Messrs I. N. Stratton and H N Banks of Pueblo.

Both of the Blaine and Logan clubs formed in front of their headquarters and marched on Pike's Peak avenue to Tejon street, thence south to Huerfano, thence west to Cascade, and north on Cascade to The Antlers, where they were reviewed by Secretary Teller and Mr. F. C. Goudy. The clubs escorted the speakers to the opera house and occupied seats in the balcony reserved for their use. Over one hundred men were in line, and they presented a fine appearance with their torches alcaming in the dark night. After a song by the glee club, composed of the Irving Bros. and Messrs Shields and Wnait, Secretary Teller and Mr. Goudy took seats on the stage. Their appearance was greeted with applause. After music by the band and another song by the glee club, Captain W. F. Wilder introduced Mr F C. Goudy, of Ouray, as the first speaker of the evening.

Mr Goudy commenced by saying that he was very glad and proud to address the fellow townsmen and neighbors of his associate on the republican electoral ticket, Mr. B. F. Crowell. Mr. Goudy then branched out into a discussion of the political issues of the day. He said that the democratic party came into this campaign, assisted by the independents, men who part their hair in the middle, wear narrow pants and have still narrower intellects. The democrats support Grover Cleveland on account of his moral character. He predicted that on the 4th of November that Grover Cleveland and his supporters will be buried in the same political grave. All over the land there are banners flying inscribed "Cleveland, Hendricks and Reform." I have been thinking of amending this inscription so that it would read like this, "Reform Cleveland morally and Hendricks politically." The democrats claim that the tariff is not the issue of the campaign. Mr. Goudy then devoted some time to the consideration of Cleveland's record, who he said had not expressed himself on any national question except as he did so when he in his letter of acceptance declared himself to be in hearty sympathy with the platform adopted at the democratic national convention at Chicago. The tariff question next engaged Mr. Goudy's attention. He compared the blessings of protection with the evils of free trade, showing that the country's prosperity was due in no small measure to the influence of a protective tariff. The prices of steel rails, window glass, iron manufactures, rice and other commodities were shown to be less under the present protective tariff than they were under the low tariff of 1842. He showed how if the tariff was reduced or free trade adopted the result would be disastrous to American manufactures and American labor. The democrats say we are having hard times, and we will have hard times as long as a republican or democratic congress continues to tinker with the tariff, and thus frighten capital. The democratic party promised that when they gained control of the Forty eighth congress that they would bring about great reforms, but they were so busy that they forgot to reform anything. The democratic party is guilty of a breach of promise to the wool growers of Ohio in that they pledged themselves to bring about a restoration of the tariff of 1867 on wool. Did they do it? The measure was defeated in a congress of 78 democratic majority.

Mr. Goudy appealed to the wool growers of El Paso county to vote for G. G. Symes for congress who was a man who would labor faithfully and earnestly for the restoration of the duty of 1867. After further devoting some time to the tariff question Mr. Goudy took up the consideration of the record of the 48th congress. He showed that the democratic congress had failed to reduce the expenses of the government, had failed to pass an anti-Mormon bill, an educational bill, and also had failed to improve the condition of the American navy. Grover Cleveland's record was then taken up by Mr. Goudy, and he was arraigned for his failure to remove Messrs Thompson and Davidson on account of their malfeasance in office, for failing to sign the five cent face bill, for vetoing the cent conductors' and car-drivers'—bill, for vetoing the mechanic's lien bill, for vetoing the cigarette bill, for signing the pilot bill. Mr. Goudy then arraigned Thomas A Hendricks for his conduct and position in regard to the civil war. He compared him to Jeff Davis, who had the manliness to fight his country openly, and not stab it in the back as Hendricks tried to do. Mr. Goudy closed by arraigning the democratic party for its inconsistencies and failures, and praised the republican party for bringing the country out of the ruin and desolation caused by the civil war, for protecting American industry and American labor, and for presenting to the American people such worthy candidates as Blaine and Logan.

Mr Goudy also praised the candidates up on the republican state ticket, and appealed to the voters of El Paso county to support them as being men worthy of their support and suffrage. Mr. Goudy closed in the midst of great applause.

Hon H M Teller was next introduced by Mr Wilder, and was received with hearty applause. Mr. Teller spoke substantially as follows. It has been my fortune on every recurring presidential election since 1876 to address the people of this community. Every time I had the same party to oppose but not the same issues to meet. The democratic party is a party of variable issues. Every great measure which has passed into law and been before the American people since 1861 has met with the sturdy and steady opposition of the democratic party. Whether it was giving the ballot to the negro, or the reconstruction of the federal union, every great question has met with hostile intent from the democrats. When time passed and the federal states were brought into relation to the general government the democratic party rejoiced and said it was glad that the rebellion did not succeed. That is the party that asks your support and trust. They ask you to turn the republicans out and let us try to run the government. When the greenback was first introduced during the war the democrats said that it was wrong and that it would not accomplish its purpose. In 1868 the democrats in convention assembled asserted that the greenback was the best money in the world. In 1876 the republican party in congress introduced a bill that on the first day of January, 1879, in three or four millions of dollars in greenbacks outstanding should be exchanged for gold or silver, as the owners preferred. The democrats opposed the bill and predicted that if it passed disaster and ruin would result. Notwithstanding the democratic opposition, the republicans passed the bill and a republican president signed it. About this time by the partiality of the people of this state I went to the United States senate. The first thing heard in the senate was a democratic senator making a speech against the resumption of specie payments. What was the result after resumption had been brought about? No disturbance was noticed in the money market, nor was there any distinction made between the greenback and the silver dollar. The democrats say that we need a change. Why do they want to get into power? Wherein have we as a party failed to discharge our duty. The democratic candidate for congress in this state said that the republican party has disregarded the rights of the laboring man, and that the laborer was better off before the war than he is now. This is not so. I have examined the government statistics and I have ascertained that the laboring man's condition is far superior now to what it was in 1860 or before the war under democratic rule. The democratic state convention embodied in its platform a plank against the stealing of the public lands. They say that the republican party has granted away millions of acres of land to corporations and individuals. Before the republican party came into power the democrats had granted away three million more acres of the public lands than the republican party has ever done. T. A. Hendricks, the nominee for vice-president, voted time and again for the granting of public lands to railroads and other corporations. The republican party originated the homestead laws, and notwithstanding democratic predictions they have been of great benefit to our country.

I have carefully studied the history of this country for the past thirty years and I cannot find a single measure that relates to the benefit of the working man that the democratic party has put upon the statute books. The only difference there is between the republicans and the democrats is that of policy. The democrats are just as eager for this country's prosperity as the republicans.

Secretary Teller then took up the tariff question and argued it at length, showing that the country had enjoyed greater blessings under a protective tariff than it would or could have enjoyed under free trade.

Mr. Teller closed by saying: Free trade would put our American laborers on a par with the degraded labor of foreign nations. As it was now, if the American laborer was given remunerative labor he could bring up his family in good circumstances, give his children a liberal education and open up for them avenues of usefulness and respect. The progress of the American people has no parallel in the world, and the secret was that the country was under the control of a good republican government. Mr Teller then said that he had already talked too long, and thanking the audience for their close attention, retired amid enthusiastic applause.

A Terrible Affair.

QUEBEC, October 20.—A farmer at St Jacobin left four children in his house while he went to the field this morning. The oldest, aged 11, placed a flask of powder on the stove. The stove was blown into fragments, and the house set on fire. Three children were reported dying. The fourth may recover.

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B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

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JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
BENJAMIN H. EATON, of Weld county.

For Lieutenant Governor,
PETER W. BEEBE, of Lake.

For Secretary of State,
MELVIN EDWARDS, of Eagle.

For Treasurer of State,
GEORGE R. SWALLOW, of Las Animas.

For Attorney General,
THEODORE H. THOMAS, of Gunnison.

For Auditor of State,
A. H. SPRUANCE, of Clear Creek.

For Superintendent of Instruction,
PROF. L. S. CORNELL, of Pueblo.

For Regents of the University,
R. W. WOODBURY, of Arapahoe, four term.
CLINTON M. TYLER, of Boulder, long term.
PROF. J. C. SHATTUCK, of Weld, short term.

For Congress,
G. G. SYMES, of Arapahoe.

For Presidential Electors
F. F. OSBISTON, of Clear Creek.
BENJAMIN P. CHOWELL, of El Paso.
FRANK C. GOUDY, of Ouray.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
C. W. KITTREDGE,
JOHN CURR.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
RUSSELL GATES.

REPUBLICAN PRECINCT TICKET.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
LINUS E. SHERMAN.
FOR CONSTABLE,
LEVI WELTY.

We are constrained to repeat again, after reading the Republic, that "it is wrong to lie."

Only about twenty votes are registered at Franceville. There seems to be little danger of the outrageous frauds of two years ago, when about 175 votes were cast.

A republican congress is the only body that that has shown capacity to legislate wisely for the country. The democrats had a majority of the lower house of congress from March 4th, 1875, to March 4th, 1881, and also from March 4th, 1883, to date. During this time no wise measure on tariff, revenue or finance passed the house. On the other hand many unwise measures have passed the democratic house which would have been highly injurious to the country had they become laws. These are ugly facts.

One of our contemporaries again repeats its charge that the Hill men voted democrats and non-residents at the primaries. If it is true, why don't our contemporaries prove it? Their party has had time enough. They have the poll lists, the ballots and everything to make it possible. We fancy that they may not wish to try to. There are secrets about the primaries of two years ago that may come out, which will not be pleasant. Then there were more votes at the republican primaries than republican votes at the election.

For example: "The Curr-Kittredge ticket is the only legislative ticket that is being loyally supported." The editor knew that a proposition had been made by the bolt managers to fuse with the democrats, treacherously sacrificing Mr. Kittredge for the sake of getting democratic support for Mr. Curr.—[Republic.

The editor of this paper knows that no such proposition to fuse with the democrats has been made. The managers of the majority ticket have persistently refused to trade Curr, Kittredge or Gates. We defy the editor of the Republic to produce any proof of it. He should have had proof to have been able to make the charge. The only trading we have heard of is that Mr. Campbell or his friends have agreed to trade both Thumb and Barker to aid Campbell.

The following is a fuller report of the suit to obtain from Mr. Chaffee some of his stealings in the "Little Pittsburg" swindle. It is from the New York World of October 15:

In the supreme court, before Judge Lawrence and a jury, yesterday, the suit of Artemus H. Holmes, the lawyer, against Jerome B. Chaffee and David H. Moffat, jr., was heard. About April, 1879, the Little Pittsburg Mining company was organized. On June 6 Mr. Holmes made the acquaintance of ex Senator Chaffee and Moffat, who were interested in this mining company, whose offices in this city were in the same building in which Mr. Holmes had his offices. Mr. Moffat told Mr. Holmes that he and ex-Senator Chaffee had made a contract for the sale of a certain amount of the stock of the mining company to Dodge, Potter & Co., bankers, and that he had no objection to letting him have some of the stock at $20 per share, which was the same price at which others had purchased the stock. He represents that the property was immensely productive, and that there was ore in sight of the value of about $3,000,000, and that ex-Senator Chaffee's daughter had, at her father's suggestion, sold some government four per cent. bonds and invested the proceeds in the stock of the mine. He gave the names of other people who had also purchased stock. Mr. Holmes upon these representations consented to take 250 shares of the stock. On June 7, Mr. Moffat sent a messenger to Mr. Holmes with a note saying that if he would pay for the stock on that day he would become entitled to a dividend which was payable in two days. Mr. Holmes sent his check for $5,000. The first dividend was paid on June 10. Mr. Holmes saw ex-Senator Chaffee and Mr. Moffat repeatedly afterwards, and in July of the same year he purchased 150 more shares of stock, for which he paid $3,750.

Mr. Holmes then told Mr. Moffat that he might want to buy some more stock, and the latter consented to give him the right to purchase 250 of the shares and pay for them in November. This was done. Altogether Mr. Holmes purchased 650 shares of the stock and paid $13,888.24. A statement had been presented to him to the effect that there was ore in the mine to the value of about $5,000,000, which would pay a dividend of $100,000 per month on the stock for three years. He declared that the statements which had been made to him were false and untrue and that the stock is almost worthless. These facts were stated to Judge Lawrence. The defendant did not appear. Ferdinand E. Canda, a civil engineer, who has been managing trustee of the mining company since 1880, also testified that he had visited the mines at Leadville, and asserted that the reserves of ore which had been claimed were not there, and that the ore bodies had been substantially exhausted when he became managing trustee. The value of the stock is 50 cents per share, their par value being $400. Judge Lawrence ordered the jury to render a verdict for $15,132.90.

Yet the GAZETTE is charged with disloyalty for not submitting gracefully to the outrageous disgrace of putting this man at the head of the executive committee of the national republican committee.

Tabor Brings Suit.

DENVER, October 20.—In the superior court to-day ex-Senator H. A. W. Tabor began a suit against Judge George P. Symes for $1150. The complaint alleges that $1000 of this amount is due on a promise by the judge to pay that sum to procure the location of the new postoffice and custom house at Sixteenth and Arapahoe streets. Mr. Tabor also alleges that Symes promised to pay a rental of $50 a year for the postoffice in case it were put where it now is. He says this has never been paid and that three years of it is due. This item makes up the total of the $1150 sued for.

Killed on the Track.

DENVER, October 20. A Salida special to the Tribune-Republican says: It is just learned that last evening Francis A. Parcell, formerly of Albany, N. Y., was run over and killed by the D. & R. G. express from Leadville. He was badly cut and mangled and lived but a few minutes after being found. No blame is attached to the engineer or fireman of the train. The man was found just this side of Buena Vista.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, October 20—Money lent at 1½ to 3; closing 1½ to 2; prime paper 5 to 6; sterling exchange unchanged; government bonds firm; railroad bonds firm; state securities quiet. The market opened with an avalanche of selling orders, many presumably from out of town; holders of stocks who became alarmed Saturday afternoon, but sent their selling orders for this morning in expectation that there would be a reaction to-day from the depression. Local speculators on the bear side also attacked the market with vigor, these being operators of a more powerful class than have been in the market. There was a general decline of prices which by 11.20 ranged from ¾ to 3½ for seven of the most active stocks, and from ¼ to 2¾ for inactive ones; but by 12 o'clock the greater portion of the decline was recovered and half a dozen stocks were one fourth to one per cent. higher than the closed on Saturday. After 12:30 the improvement continued through the hour and a half till 2 o'clock, in the last hour there was less activity but the market was firmer and there was a general rise in the first half hour of one-eighth to one per cent. A good many stocks touched higher prices than any previous figures of the day. In the last half hour there was a partial reaction, though this was about recovered before the close, which was strong. Sales 451,000 shares.

In mining shares Bodie sold at 2.75 to 3.00; Horn Silver 5.50; Iron Silver 1.00; Breen 15; Oriental & Miller 10, and Robinson 21.

C.	100	As	120
Adams Express	130	American Express	91¼
C. B. & Q.	119½	Erie	13⅛
D. & R. G.	9¾	Preferred	28
Central Pacific	35⅝	N. Y. C.	88⅝
Missouri Pacific	93⅝	Union Pacific	53⅝
Northwestern	86	Wells Fargo	136
Preferred	124¼	Ontario	20
Texas Pacific	19⅝	Iron Silver	110
U. S. Express	69	Quicksilver	5
W. U. Telegraph	99⅝	Preferred	30¼
Northern Pacific	19⅝	Homestake	9½
Preferred	42⅝	Sutro	15

A Big Oil Deal.

PITTSBURG, October 20.—A more surprising turn of affairs than that in the oil market to-day has not been seen there for months. The trade looked for further decline in prices and fully expected the opening would be below 60. Instead of breaking however prices advanced 11 cents amid the most intense excitement. The sudden advance caught shorts badly and two failures occurred on the petroleum exchange. The most important of these was E. B. Thompson, to the amount of 250,000 barrels. Bought in under the rule the difference in cash will be about $12,000. D. K. Foster failed for 25,000 barrels. His difference in cash is not large. The market opened at 60½ and on heavy buying caused by the report that the Standard had called in all the oil which it had been buying for two weeks went immediately to 65¾. From this there was a decline of 1 cent. Prices rallied under a bull raid and jumped to 71¾. The scene following has seldom been witnessed at the exchange in this city. Brokers shouted themselves hoarse and trampled on each other in their frantic endeavors either to buy or cover. Crowds flocked to the exchange and the lobby was packed with lambs. After reaching 71¾ the market fell off to 63¾ and closed 69¾. Transactions 10,000,000 barrels.

A Strange Story.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., October—20. This morning when Alice Orbin came down to breakfast at his parents' home in Bradford he exclaimed in frightened tones, "I had a ferrible dream last night. I dreamed I shot a man while out hunting." Though his relatives laughed at the matter, young Orbin insisted upon going to the scene of the shooting and finally persuaded his brother-in-law named [illegible] to accompany him. Arriving at a spot five miles from the house in a thicket of laurel was found the body of Jacob Klink with a bullet hole through the brain. Orbin and his companion hastified returned to town and notified Justice Campbell, who will hold an inquest to-morrow. Orbin's story is received with some degree of discredit, the general opinion being that he shot him accidentally and was afraid to confess. Both men have good reputations. The air of mystery surrounding the killing is a source of a great deal of comment and makes the tragedy the sole topic of conversation on the streets.

Sullivan's Funeral.

DUBLIN, October 20.—Many thousand people attended Sullivan's funeral to-day. The procession was very long. Conspicuous in it were the mayor of the corporation, the bishop and clergy of London, many Irish members of parliament and various public bodies. Many shops closed in honor of the distinguished dead.

DUBLIN, October 20.—At a meeting of nationalists and others yesterday expressions of sympathy with Sullivan's family were made. The mayor and corporation attended the funeral in state. The committee of the Glasnevin cemetery granted a free burial site for interment of the remains. A cable from Patrick Egan expressing condolence in behalf of the American national league has been received.

Explosion in a Bank.

ELMIRA, N. Y., October 20.—An explosion occurred this morning at the Chemung bank, creating great excitement. Gas had evidently been left turned on in the vault since Saturday night and smothered itself out. John Arnot, congressman, and cashier of the bank, attempted to enter the vault carrying a lighted candle. There was an explosion which blew him across the room against a counter, burning his face and hands. Every window in the bank was blown out. The office door was shattered and the lock torn off. A great crowd was attracted by the explosion. Arnot's injuries, while painful, are not serious.

Swallowed by Prussia.

BERLIN, October 20.—Baron Seydemitz has taken possession on behalf of the emperor, of all feudal and allodial property of the late Duke of Brunswick. The council of regency through Prince Bismarck has asked the emperor to assume temporary government of the duchy. The succession of the Duke of Cumberland is considered hopeless.

Victoria's Address.

LONDON, October 20.—The queen's speech to be read at the opening of parliament has received the sanction of the council at Balmoral. It is brief and refers to no home measure except the franchise bill. Vague allusions are made to a settlement of the Egyptian question, the Nile expedition, and South African affairs.

A Maniac's Crime.

CHICAGO, October 20.—The Journal's Viroqua, Wis., special says: John Huschka, a German, 60 years old, recently released from the insane asylum, shot and killed his wife early yesterday morning and then took to the woods carrying his gun with him. A party of forty armed men are scouring the country for him.

Blaine Going to Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, October 20.—The republican state central committee this afternoon received positive assurance from Blaine's representative that he will visit Milwaukee Saturday next, which will be the only city visited in Wisconsin. Excursion trains will run from all parts of the state.

Mexican Mails.

WASHINGTON, October 20.—Postmaster General Hatton and Senor Romero, Mexican minister, to-day concluded a postal convention providing for the exchange of mail matter between the United States and Mexico at domestic rates of postage.

Tichborne Claimant Discharged.

LONDON, October 20.—The Tichborne claimant was secretly brought to Pentonville prison last night. He was discharged this morning quite unexpectedly to himself. His time has still three days to run.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Police Commissioner Sidney P. Nichols died at New York last night.

English mining railway shares are falling on account of American competition in iron rails.

Indications for Colorado—Continued cold and clearing weather, followed by local rains and probable snow.

It is reported that the Chinese have made an attack on Thatinguyer, in upper Tonquin, and been repulsed with heavy loss.

In response to an invitation Governor Cleveland and staff will review the national guards in New York on Tuesday next.

Charles J. Downie, member of the Chicago board of trade, who murdered his brother September 5, committed suicide by hanging in his cell in jail last night.

The governor of Texas yesterday issued a proclamation raising the yellow fever quarantine in all parts of Texas on the 15th of November, but establishing quarantine against cholera-infected ports of Europe for an indefinite period.

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When he travels wants to go quick, wants to be comfortable, wants to arrive at destination on time, in fact, wants a strictly business trip, and consequently takes the popular Wabash Route, feeling that he is sure to meet his engagements and continue to prosper and be happy.

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Has long since chosen the Wabash as the favorite route to all the summer resorts of the East, North and West, and winter resorts of the South, as the Company has for years provided better accommodations and more attractions than any of its competitors for this class of travel. Tourist Tickets can be had at reduced rates at all principal offices of the Company.

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In search of a new home, where he can secure better returns for his labor, should remember that the Wabash is the most direct route to Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, and all points South, West and Northwest, and that round-trip (and) excursion tickets at very low rates are always on sale at the ticket offices. Descriptive advertising matter of Arkansas and Texas sent free to all applicants by addressing the General Passenger Agent.

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Will find the Wabash the most convenient route to all the noted health resorts of Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, and that the extensive through car system and superior accommodations of this popular line will add greatly to his comfort while en route. Pamphlets descriptive of the many celebrated mineral springs of the West and South sent free on application.

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C. M. HAMPSON,
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One of the handsomest periodicals of the day.—[New York Tribune.

Judged by the highest standard, the "English Illustrated Magazine" is a genuine work of art, which may be welcomed and endorsed as a real educator to all the homes into which it goes.—[Christian Union.

A FAMILY AFFAIR. The new story by Hugh Conway, author of "Called Back," is begun in the October number of the "English Illustrated Magazine." 15c., 35 cents, annual subscription, including the Double Christmas Number, $1.75.

This magazine, with its careful editing, its refined spirit, and its delightful freshness, grows constantly more attractive.—New York Tribune.

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A RECORD OF EMILY WATSON. Arranged and edited by Anna Buckland. With portrait. $1.50.

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House of 6 rooms N Nevada ave	$30.00
House of 9 rooms N Nevada ave	40.00
Residence on N Weber st	65.00
House of 7 rooms, Pike's Peak ave; very desirable	$45.00
House of 5 rooms, Kiowa st	25.00
House of 6 rooms, Tejon st	40.00
House of 6 rooms, N Tejon st	35.00
House of 3 rooms, Kiowa st	15.00
House of 4 rooms, Cucharas st	16.00

Unfurnished Houses.

House of 3 rooms, Tejon st	$ 7.00
House of 4 rooms, Vermijo ave	8.00
House of 5 rooms, St. Vrain st	12.00
House of 4 rooms, central	9.00
House of 7 rooms, N Nevada ave	25.00
House of 6 rooms on garden tract	10.00
House of 5 rooms, Tejon st	18.00
House of 5 rooms, Cascade ave	11.00
House of 5 rooms, Cucharas st	10.00
House of 5 rooms, Cucharas st	11.00
House of 4 rooms, St. Vrain st	14.00
House of 4 rooms, N Nevada ave	9.00
House of 6 rooms, Weber st	25.00
House of 5 rooms, Nevada ave	12.00

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Southeast corner of Tejon and Huerfano sts.
Desirable store, North Tejon st.

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6239 BUSINESS. A rare opportunity to secure a well established and paying business in this city

6238 PIKE'S PEAK AVE—60x190 feet, with story and a half house of 7 rooms; house newly painted inside and out and in nice order $1,000

6241 DENVER—Five vacant lots on Capitol Hill 3,000

6242 HUERFANO ST—House of 3 rooms 600

6235 STOCK RANCHES. Several desirable ranches in New Mexico, controlling immense ranges.

6244 Also one ranch for sale, including 700 head cattle, 2,000 high grade Merino ewes and 1,000 spring lambs

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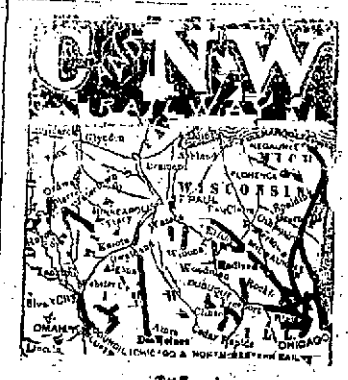

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No. 313 N Nevada avenue, 10 rooms	70
No. 917 N Nevada, 6 rooms, or part of them	

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	Per mo.
117 South Nevada, 9 rooms	32
238 S Wahsatch, 6 rooms	14
No 516 Huerfano, 6 hall, 6 rooms	25
219 S Cascade, 4 rooms	10
214 S Wahsatch, 5 rooms	12
528 Tejon, 4 rooms	8
No. 112 N Wahsatch, 3 rooms	4
No. 738 S Weber, 2 rooms, stable	5
No. 521 S Nevada, 5 rooms	9
Maxwell house, Cucharas st, special terms	
No. 330 N Nevada, 6 rooms	14
No. 329 N Cascade, 8 rooms	20
No. 421 S Weber, 2 rooms	6
No. 12 N Nevada, 5 rooms	14
No. 917 N Nevada, 8 rooms or part of them	
No. 318 N Nevada, 10 rooms	30
17 W Cimarron, 4 rooms	7
416 Huerfano, 6 rooms	18
No 321 Kiowa, 5 rooms	10
No 111 Kiowa, 5 rooms	15
18 St. Vrain, 6 rooms	25
319 Kiowa, 4 rooms	12

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20 Huerfano, 2 rooms in second story	17
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DAILY GAZETTE.

TUESDAY OCTOBER 9, 1884

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Installation of the Rev. J. S. Black at the Presbyterian Church

The Presbyterian church was crowded to its utmost capacity Sunday morning, the occasion being the installation of the new pastor of the church, Rev J S. Black. On the platform were Revs. Willis Lord, T C Kirkwood and J. B. Wilson who were appointed by the presbytery of Pueblo as a committee to conduct the installation services Rev. Henry R Gage of Pueblo who was also appointed on the committee was unable to be present By appointment of the presbytery Rev. Dr. Kirkwood, the former pastor of the church, presided

After the singing of hymn 193, reading of the scriptures and prayer, Dr Kirkwood stated that at the meeting of the presbytery of Pueblo held last Wednesday the pastoral relations existing between the church and himself had been dissolved, and he had been appointed by the presbytery to declare the pulpit vacant

Hymn 441 was then sung, after which Rev. Willis Lord delivered the sermon, of which the following is an abstract

When God sent Jonah on his mission as a prophet, he ba le him: "Arise, go unto Nineveh that great city, and preach unto it the preaching that I bid thee"

The prophet then felt that it was a human message, but a divine one. He might not add anything more than that it would have been at least superfluous Had he presented anything less, it would have been criminal The Christian minister also bears not a human but a divine message The choice he has is not what I shall say, but how shall I say it Not as to the essential matter, but as to the best and most effective manner.

What is the best and most effective manner of preaching? Comprehensively that is the best and most effective manner of preaching, which most clearly exhibits and most deeply impresses the word of God

What do I mean by the word of God? I mean his written word, the Bible, not the book of nature, but the book of revelation. Without doubt we get glimpses of God in the study of nature, but only glimpses So far as nature and reason alone have power to reveal Him, God remains in great part revealed The trial of those four thousand years before Christ, culminating in the civilizations, the arts, the philosophies and the institutions of old Greece and Rome and at the same time in universal idolatry and corruption is conclusive proof. At the end of that period Athens was the metropolis of the intelligence and culture of the world and the human race and yet in Athens stood that altar with this inscription, "Agnosto Theo," to the unknown God It was a public confession of the impotence of unaided reason as a discerner and revealer of moral and religious truth In this great matter reason and history show that we are shut up to the Bible The book written by men inspired of God Inspired not as some would have it by their own rare genius as Homer and Milton were in penning their immortal verse but by the special and supernatural influence of God. The Christian church holds this as a first principle, that this book from its Genesis to its Revelation is the word of God What then? Plainly this: with respect to morals and religion the Bible is supreme What further follows? As plainly this, the true minister of Christ has no text book but the Bible. Here is his commission, here is his message How can it be otherwise? He comes not in the name of men, but of God. His office and work are not secular, but sacred. They regard not time, but eternity. He enters the pulpit then to proclaim, illustrate and impress the supernatural truth; to set forth the apostasy and the redemption—man sunk in guilt and ruin and God glorious in mercy The present probation, the coming judgment and the eternal doom. Apart from these distinctive and vast themes we might as well go for instruction to the secular professor as to the Christian bishop, to the academy of Plato or Tyndal as to the church of Christ The pulpit that ignores these themes is recreant to its high character and trust.

It is a further obvious inference from the preceding thoughts that in Christian preaching a high place should be given to what is called exposition. The reason is that this method more than any other brings the minds of men into direct contact and intercourse with the mind of God. By means of it we see the truth in just those aspects, relations and proportions in which the spirit of God has given it and which therefore must perfectly adapt it to our religious wants alike for time and for eternity. It is the special and highest function of the Christian minister to interpret, illustrate and apply the divine word. To know God's will we must carefully and honestly study His word.

But some one may suggest Why lay stress upon any one method of preaching, when all preaching is losing its power? This is indeed a very grave question Is it true? I do not believe it, but suppose so; if preaching is losing its power it must be because it has become less than formerly the clear and full expression of divine truth. Truth has not lost its power, like its infinite source it is the same yesterday, to-day and forever, and just so long as the pulpit makes full and earnest use of the truth as it has come to us from the mind of God so long it will continue to effect the great purposes for which God gave it. Truth cannot lose its power, but men can lose their power of impression by the truth. It is one of the most fully attested facts in mental and moral history. Almost every man has in himself a real and conscious exemplification There is a process which goes on from youth to manhood and from manhood to age in which successful resistance to the truth increases the power of resistance to it, along the future, or what is the same thing diminishes the susceptibility of impression by it when presented again. And the change so wrought is indeed a real and a fearful one, but then it is a change not in the truth of God but in the soul of man.

The power of the pulpit and even of that divine truth which it preaches, cannot always be measured by what we call its immediate and visible effects. The laws and processes of grace are often like those of nature. The word of God is like the seed planted in the ground: for a time it is out of sight, but it is not dead. It is living and working; sooner or later the results will be seen.

So now the pulpit may appear to some to be losing its power. Not if it is what it ought to be. No, if it is the seat and throne of divine truth. But suppose so; suppose the pulpit, imperfect as it is, were gone Suppose it and that which it represents and wields were swept away What an immense ruin would have been wrought. How society, as well as the church, would bash lost one of its most potent means of defence, as well as of support and prosperity.

Some one may ask, were it not well if Christian preaching were accompanied now, as at the first, with supernatural works? Some men may think so, but they are mistaken. Miracles are not necessary to the great purposes of the gospel They had their place and met the crisis of Christianity to authenticate it [illegible] Of course the supernatural revelation demanded a supernatural attestation

When this attestation was complete the mighty works ceased. Even miracles however, compelled no man. Their power could be, and often was, resisted The human intellect is something wonderful Many a time it has wrought exceeding great exploits of reason Many a time, too, it has seemed to be bound by pitiful prejudice and passion Those Pharisees could stand at the grave of Lazarus and see the dead awake and come forth at the voice of Christ and then go straightway unto Jerusalem and take counsel together how they might kill Christ

In the thoughts thus presented you have seen what the Christian church holds and what the Christian minister must proclaim as the sum and substance of his message It is the Bible and the Bible alone This is the test of religious truth, because under God it is the source and ground of it Our whole faith as Christians comes from and rests upon "Thus saith the Lord" Do you talk of this man, or that man, or some other man, how gifted he is, how original and profound he is Very likely God has made some magnificent human minds But the grandest human mind God ever made compared with Himself is like some dim and dying spark compared to ten thousand times ten thousand suns Would you have faith that cannot fail? Look up, God is infinite Have faith in God.

At the conclusion of the discourse Dr Kirkwood propounded the constitutional questions required by the rules of the Presbyterian church to the pastor elect and the members of the church The questions having been satisfactorily answered he declared Rev J S Black pastor of the church Dr. L B Wilson then offered the installation prayer, at the close of which he delivered the charge to the pastor

Dr Kirkwood then charged the people to provide proper pecuniary support for their pastor, to assist him in his duties, to be careful in criticising his words and acts and to render all the assistance and help to him in their power The doxology was then sung and the congregation dismissed with the benediction by the new pastor After the benediction had been pronounced the congregation came forward and took their pastor by the hand and extended to him a cordial welcome. The church is to be congratulated upon having secured the services of such an able and earnest preacher as Mr. Black.

Grand and Petit Jurors

The following is a list of grand and petit jurors for the November term of court, 1884

Grand jurors are summoned to appear at the court house November 6th at 10 o'clock a. m., and are as follows

R R Taylor,	C H Mills,
F. L. Martin,	John Russell,
E W. Giddings,	W I Ellis, jr.,
A B Love,	James Dozier,
H S Rood	Thos. Bofrick,
P O'Brien,	E S Joslyn

Petit jurors are summoned to appear at the court house November 10th at 10 o'clock a m., and are as follows

W H Parry,	J H Gardner,
John R Hugh,	Frank Marvin,
A Capehart,	John Townsend,
S. W. McCutcheon,	H. T O'Brien,
J. C Goodell,	F. L Robinson,
O. Palmer,	J. R Millard,
S. S Hills,	Ed Metz,
J F. Cummings,	B. C Hull,
W. T. Douglass,	C. V. Mulholland,
F. M Hemenway,	S T. Bayne,
H. A. Wagner,	Albert Matthews,
John S. Evans,	G. H Parsons,

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

TO THE

Constitution of the State of Colorado.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that at the general election to be held in the several precincts of this state on the tuesday the fourth (4) day of November, A D, 1884, and pursuant to the provisions of an act of the general assembly of the state of Colorado, passed at the fourth session thereof, being an act entitled

"An act to submit to the qualified electors of "the state of Colorado amendments to sections "six (6), nineteen (19), and twenty-two (22), of "article five (5), of the constitution of the state "of Colorado, concerning legislative department." Approved February 11, 1883. The following proposed amendments to the constitution of the state of Colorado will be submitted to the qualified electors of said state for their approval or rejection, which when ratified by a majority of those voting thereon shall be valid as a part of the constitution of said state, that is to say "Section six (6), of article five (5), of the constitution of the state of Colorado shall be amended so as to read as follows, to wit."

"SECTION 6—Each member of the general assembly, until otherwise provided by law, shall "receive, as compensation for his services, "seven dollars ($7 00) for each day's attendance and fifteen (15) cents for each "mile necessarily traveled in going to and "returning from the seat of government, "and shall receive no other compensation, "perquisite, or allowance whatsoever. No session "of the general assembly shall exceed "ninety days. No general assembly shall fix its "own compensation."

"Section nineteen (19), of article five (5), of the constitution of the state of Colorado shall be amended so as to read as follows, to-wit."

"SECTION 19—No act of the general assembly "shall take effect until ninety days after its "passage, (except in case of emergency which "shall be expressed in the act) unless the general assembly shall by a vote of two thirds of "all the members elected to each house otherwise direct. No bill, except the general appropriation bill for the expenses of the government only, introduced in either house of the "general assembly after the first thirty days of "the session shall become a law."

"Section twenty-two (22), of said article five (5), of the constitution of the state of Colorado shall be amended so as to read as follows, to-wit."

"SECTION 22—Every bill shall be read by title "when introduced, and at length on two different "days in each house, all substantial amendments made thereto shall be printed for the "use of the members before the vote is taken on "the bill, and no bill shall become a law except "by a vote of a majority of all the members "elected to each house, nor unless on its final "passage the vote be taken by ayes and noes "and the names of those voting be entered on "the journal."

"And by said act submitting said amendments it is further provided that"

"Each elector voting at said election and desirous of voting for or against all of the amendments as a whole, shall deposit in the ballot "box a ticket whereon shall be written or printed the words, 'For the amendments,' or the words, 'Against the amendments.' Any such "elector not desirous of voting as aforesaid may express his approval or rejection of any one or "more of said amendments as in the other "cases. Provided, That he shall designate any "amendment so approved or rejected by him, "by number in the order in which it occurs in "the act, and that the votes cast for the adoption or rejection of said amendments or of "either of them shall be canvassed and the result determined in the manner provided by the "laws of the state for the canvass of votes for "representative in congress."—

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the state of Colorado, at Denver, in said state, this First day of August, A D, 1884

(SEAL)

MELVIN EDWARDS,
Secretary of State.

g 84 3m

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Very cheap, one Buffet Piano, 85-note, nearly new also one shotgun with outfit Address for one week, P. L., Postoffice Box 18 [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash. I have a mixed number of fine pigeons, Colorado raised birds, consisting of Blackbirds, Pouters and China and Silver Whites, which I must sell within one month from this date. Can ship to any part of the state. J. O. Simms, Room [illegible] Block, Denver, Colorado [illegible]

FOR SALE—Second hand household furniture of the Fort Phoenix Hotel, including parlor, dining room and kitchen furniture, mattresses and stoves, which we will sell at a bargain any day this week or next Apply at any hour. Mrs Shropshire [illegible]

FOR SALE—One pair of wrenching pulleys, 24 inches on large end. Apply at this office [illegible]

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Room and board, with piano and organ. Apply to Lock Box [illegible]

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, in Gale's block, two doors east of the post office. C. H. Wing [illegible]

WANTED

WANTED—One or two unfurnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping. J. J. C., Look Box 83 [illegible]

WANTED—By a young lady—to take charge of a house for the winter; a sitting must be kept. Address Box 107 [illegible]

LOST

LOST—A bunch of trunk keys. Finder will please leave at this office [illegible]

Executor's Notice.

Estate of Alexander Stewart, deceased. The undersigned having been appointed executrix of the estate of Alexander Stewart, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, at the October term, on the last Monday in October next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated this 25th day of September, A D 1884

JANE STEWART, Executrix

$26 4w

ELECTION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given that a general election will be held in the several wards and precincts in the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A D 1884, to wit, on the fourth day of November, A. D 1884, and the officers then to be elected are as follows

Three Electors of President and Vice President of the United States of America

One Representative in the XLIX congress of the United States.

One Governor of the state of Colorado

One Lieutenant Governor of the state of Colorado.

One Secretary of State
One State Treasurer
One Auditor of State
One Attorney General
One Superintendent of Public Instruction

Two Regents of the University of Colorado for the full term of six years.

One Regent of the University of Colorado, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Joseph C Shattuck, whose term of office will expire Tuesday, January 11, 1887

Two members of the House of Representatives from the county of El Paso to succeed Hon Charles H Reed and Hon J H Barr

One County Commissioner

Also one Justice of the Peace for two years and one Constable for two years and one Constable for one year in and for Justice's precincts Nos 1, 5, 7, 10, 14 and 18.

One Justice of the Peace and one Constable, each for the term of two years, in and for Justice's precincts Nos 2, 6, 9 and 11.

One Justice of the Peace for the term of two years and one Justice of the Peace for the term of one year and one Constable for the term of two years in and for Justice's precinct No 3.

One Justice of the Peace and one Constable each for the term of two years and one Justice of the Peace and one Constable each for the term of one year, in and for Justices' precincts Nos 4, 8, 12, 13, 15 and 17.

In each Road district of said county, one Road Overseer

Notice is also hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of an act of the general assembly of the state of Colorado, passed at the fourth session thereof, and entitled "An Act to submit to the qualified electors of the state of Colorado amendments to section six (6), nineteen (19) and twenty two (22), of article five (5) of the constitution of the state of Colorado concerning legislative department," approved February 11, 1883, the following proposed amendments to the constitution of the state of Colorado will be submitted to the qualified electors of said state, for their approval or rejection, which, when ratified by a majority of those voting thereon shall be valid as a part of the constitution of said state, that is to say "Section six (6) of article five (5) of the constitution of the state of Colorado shall be amended to read as follows, to wit

"SEC 6 Each member of the general assembly until otherwise provided by law, shall receive, as compensation for his services, seven dollars ($7 00) for each day's attendance and fifteen (15) cents for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government, and shall receive no other compensation perquisite or allowance whatsoever. No session of the general assembly shall exceed ninety days. No general assembly shall fix its own compensation"

"Section nineteen (19) of said article five (5) of the constitution of the state of Colorado shall be amended to read as follows, to wit"

"SEC. 19 No act of the general assembly shall take effect until ninety days after its passage, (except in case of emergency which shall be expressed in the act) unless the general assembly shall by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house otherwise direct. No bill, except the general appropriation bill for the expenses of the government only, introduced in either house of the general assembly after the first thirty days of the session shall become a law."

"Section twenty two (22) of said article five (5) of the constitution of the state of Colorado shall be amended to read as follows, to wit

"SEC. 22 Every bill shall be read by title when introduced, and at length on two different days in each house, all substantial amendments made thereto shall be printed for the use of the members before the vote is taken on the bill, and no bill shall become a law except by a vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, nor unless on its final passage the vote be taken by ayes and noes and the names of those voting be entered on the journal.

"And by said act submitting said amendments, it is further provided that

"Each elector voting at said election and desirous of voting for or against all of the amendments as a whole, shall deposit in the ballot box a ticket whereon shall be written or printed the words, 'For the amendments,' or the words, 'Against the amendments.' Any such elector not desirous of voting as aforesaid may express his approval or rejection of any one or more of said amendments as in the other cases, Provided, That he shall designate any amendment so approved or rejected by him by number in the order in which it occurs in this act."

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at Colorado Springs this eleventh day of October, A. D 1884

(SEAL) B. J. EATON,
County Clerk

wk-18 td

Has Reward.

Four head of horses branded [illegible] left on the day at Manitou and supposed to have come down through Old Town and down the Fountain. One grey mare with colt, one dark mare, one black mare and one yearling. Two dollars reward for returning to my place in town, corner of Corona and Huerfano

F. C. THORNTON

k-9td

For Sale.

Some Bull Terriers,

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J. W. Harris.

b 21-tf

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WHERE THE BATTLE WAS FOUGHT A novel By Charles Edgar Craddock, author of "In the Tennessee Mountains" 1 vol. $1 50.

Mr. Craddock's sketches of southern life and character have won universal praise by their originality and freshness and this larger work will be found to contain all their best qualities with the addition of an interesting and well sustained plot

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"The Story of a Country Town" is without doubt the most notable novel of the year, recently first published in Kansas, one whose prairies has stood its land, and now accorded a national welcome and a new Boston edition. Howells pronounces it "this remarkable novel" "uncommonly interesting" The Springfield Republican finds in it "a distinct flavor of its own the freshness and strangeness of the prairie life" The New York Herald calls it "powerful, sympathetic and original vivid with human interest, intensely dramatic" The Chicago Inter Ocean finds it "the most dramatic of our American novels a drama of direct appeal"

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Dr. Hamlin's previous work on The Tourmaline has caused this forthcoming volume on other gems to be eagerly looked for and received as a standard authority.

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A vade mecum of American political history, containing all the platforms of all the presidential campaigns, the history of the elections and the growth of the political issues upon which they were decided, and other information indispensable to the understanding of politics of the present and the past

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DENVER, COLO.

The Gazette

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DAILY GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1884.

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 1. Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake and California, arrives 10.40 a. m., departs 10.45 a. m.
" 1. El Moro mail arrives 11.25 a. m., departs 11.35 a. m.
" 3. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 10.55 p. m., departs 11.05 p. m.
" 5. Kansas City Express, arrives 2.10 p. m., departs 2.15 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 2. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 3.55 a. m., departs 4.00 a. m.
" 4. Kansas City Express, arrives 12.07 p. m., departs 12.15 p. m.
" 6. Denver mail arrives 3.55 p. m., departs 4.00 p. m.
" 8. Atlantic express, from California, Salt Lake and Gunnison, arrives 6.50 p. m., departs 6.00 p. m.

Colorado Springs & Manitou Ry.

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	
No. 31—Leaves	6.30 a. m.	No. 32—Arrives	9.05 a. m
No. 33— "	12.00 m.	No. 34— "	10.25 a. m
No. 35— "	12.15 p. m	No. 36— "	11.50 a. m
No. 37— "	2.25 p. m.	No. 38 "	1.50 p. m
No. 39— "	6.15 p. m.	No. 40— "	5.45 p. m

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or address

J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

Denver & New Orleans Railway.

LEAVES.		ARRIVES.
For Pueblo...	9.45 a. m.	From Pueblo, 4 00 p. m.
" Denver..	9 35 a. m.	

Postoffice Bulletin.

The postoffice is open daily from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m. Sundays from 12 to 1 p. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

GOING SOUTH	DEPART.
Via D. & R. G.	10.20 a. m.
" "	11.00 a. m.
" "	1.45 p. m.
" "	3.00 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.	6.00 p. m.
GOING NORTH	
Via D. & N. O.	9.15 a. m.
Via D. & R. G.	3.40 p. m.
" "	5.40 p. m.
" "	8.00 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE NORTH.	ARRIVE.
Via D. & R. G.	7.40 a. m.
" "	11.00 a. m.
" "	11.40 a. m.
Via D. & N. O.	6.50 a. m.
MAIL FROM THE SOUTH.	
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m.
" "	12.10 p. m.
" "	4.10 p. m.
" "	6.10 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.	9.40 a. m.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Colorado City & Manitou	11.00 a. m.	10.20 a. m
Manitou	6.00 p. m.	5.10 p. m

Mail for Sunview and Hatton closes Sunday at 8.00 p. m. Arrives Tuesday at 6 00 p. m.

Mail for Suffolk and Sanborn closes Monday at 12.00 m. and arrives Saturday at 3.00 p. m.

Telegraph Office Hours.

Week days.....8 a. m. to 8 p m
Sundays.....8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m

MISS M. A. CARPENTER, Manager.

Mr. B. D. Allen, of Idaho Springs, was in the city yesterday.

Dr. T. J. Horn went to Denver on the Leadville express last evening.

Rev. T. C. Kirkwood, D. D., started for St. Louis and Chicago yesterday.

H. T. Cook went to his ranch via the Denver & New Orleans yesterday.

Mrs. F. S. Thayer left for New York on the north bound Thunderbolt yesterday noon.

General Charles Adams has returned from his visit to Ohio and other eastern points.

Mr. John N. Beall has returned from his trip to Southern Colorado and New Mexico.

The next attraction at the opera house will probably be Lulu Hurst, the Georgia wonder.

County Commissioner J. C. Woodbury came in from his ranch near Fountain yesterday.

Mr. J. G. Noble of the GAZETTE returned from the east Saturday bringing with him his bride.

Mr. J. L. Coulter, formerly of the grain house of Coulter & Vaux, was in the city yesterday.

Captain E. W. Edwards was among the north bound passengers on the Thunderbolt yesterday.

Hon. F. C. Goudy came down from Denver on the Thunderbolt yesterday afternoon and registered at The Antlers.

Mr. A. D. Craigue, an old-time Colorado Springs citizen, now of Pueblo, was in the city yesterday, calling on his many friends.

W. W. N. Babcock, the genial western agent of the Chicago & Northwestern, with headquarters at Omaha, was in the city yesterday.

A. M. Smith and wife, who have been sojourning in Colorado Springs for the past two months, returned to Sioux City, Iowa, yesterday.

There will be a private sale of furniture and household utensils at Mrs. Shropshire's, No. 316 East Pike's Peak avenue, every day this week.

J. M. Morton and wife, one of the Denver & New Orleans engineers, has returned to Lawrence, Kansas, where he will again take up his residence.

The Seibini family of bicyclists, who were to have appeared at the skating rink last night, telegraphed that they could not be here until Wednesday.

Prohibition rally this evening at city hall 7.30 o'clock, by order of the St. John club of this city. Addresses by members of the club. The public invited.

Mr John E. Clark and family, who have been visiting friends in Colorado Springs for the past two weeks, returned to their home at Grand Junction yesterday.

Mrs. J. N. Taylor and son and Miss Fannie Bridgeman who have been living in the city six months or more, left for their home at East Liverpool, Ohio, yesterday.

Louis Flegal, charged with larceny, appeared for the third time before Justice Pixley yesterday afternoon. He waived preliminary examination, and gave bonds in the sum of $350 for his appearance at the next term of the district court.

P. Saucier & Co., proprietors of the French restaurant, have leased the old Delmonico restaurant and opened up yesterday morning under the name of The Delmonico with a full house and quite flattering prospects for a large increase of business.

According to the weather observations taken at Colorado college the highest temperature yesterday was 47°, the lowest 38.5°, and the velocity of the wind 575 miles. For the preceding day the mean temperature was 54.50 and the mean barometer 24.905.

Judge Tilford of Denver will deliver an address to the democrats of Manitou to-night on the political issues of the campaign. A special free train will be run from here for the accommodation of the Cleveland and Hendricks club of this city. It will leave the depot at 7:30.

Lorenzo Stenhouse was before Justice Pixley yesterday on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. He represented that he was a solicitor for Messrs. Rand & McNally of Chicago. He took orders for work, collected money and receipted for the same without any authority. He waived preliminary examination, and as he was unable to procure the $300 bail required, he was committed to the county jill to await trial in the district court.

The Antlers arrivals.—F. C. Goudy, Ouray; G. W. Horman and wife, Mrs. E. H. Thayer, Omaha; J. V. Guthrie, Miss May Guthrie, Miss M. Hanson, Cincinnati; Wm. Devine, daughter and niece, Joliet, Ill.; D. M. Falson, Chester Falson, G. N. Bulcher, Chicago; J. A. Hall and wife, Breckenridge; Miss Jennie A. Hall, Jamestown, N. Y.; Rev. W. R. Turner and wife, Breckenridge; Miss M. Calder, Harrisburg, Pa.; J. G. Noble and wife, Colorado; J. Bushnell, St. Louis; J. W. Stanton, Pueblo; Horace N. Banks, Pueblo; Russell Gates, Big Sandy; F. H. Werdon, Chicago; M. G. Deibert, Mary J. Delbert, Bloomingdale, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Helbed, Manitou; A. D. Craigue, Pueblo; Jno. Addis, Gold Bar; John P. Slough, Bee Line R. R.; John M. Sweeden, city; H. Pennock, Denver; Wm. Pemberthy, E. A. Gunbault, Leadville; J. G. Wells, F. M. Doudna, D. & R. G.; W. G. Freedley and wife, Philadelphia; H. V. Reisen, Omaha, Nebraska; F. G. Smith and wife, Mrs. M. S. Smith, Detroit, Michigan; Mrs. Frank Titus, Kansas City; George H. Holt and wife, Pawtucket, Rhode Island; Charles Thurlow and wife, Colorado; F. C. Graves, Franktown, Colorado; E. F. Burnett, U. R. Baker, H. W. Sharp, Topeka, Kansas; Robert Marquis, C. A. Warfind, Denver; George Willard, Ironton, Missouri; Mrs. C. C. Carico, Alamosa, Colorado; John Bogoley, Blackburn, England; H. D. Fisher, John H. Linck, Manitou Park.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week only, ten cents per line for each insertion.

HALLETT & BAKER,
Undertakers and Embalmers.
No. Pike's Peak Avenue. j 18 tf

Jelly Glasses and Mason's Fruit Jars at Fairley's.

Go to Fairley Bros.' for bargains in second-hand stoves.

Fairley Bros.' is headquarters for novelties in folding beds.

Fairley Bros. are the leaders of low prices on all kinds of furniture.

Fairley Bros. have the finest line of parlor goods in the city.

Remember that Fairley Bros. manufacture to order, or make over and repair, any item of parlor or wood furniture. They employ none but first-class mechanics.

FAIRLEY BROS., UNDERTAKING AND EMBALMING, fourth door east of City Drug Store.

BE NOT DECEIVED

By those who ask extortionate prices for Fresh Oysters. We have facilities for furnishing fresh oysters at the very lowest possible prices, equal to any house west of the Atlantic seaboard, and we intend to give the public the benefit. All the leading brands of oysters constantly on hand at prices that defy comparison with those of any house in the west. At present our prices are as follows. Lower prices very soon.

Standard Solid Meats, per can	35
Extra Select, per can	45
A. Booth, per can	50
New York Counts, extra large, per can	55
Bulk Oysters, per quart	50

k-19-1 W. E. COLLINS & Co.

FASTEST TIME ON RECORD.

Sunday, September 14th, the popular Burlington Route commenced running over the Oxford-Kenesaw cut-off, the completion of which makes this the shortest line to Omaha, Chicago and all points east by 50 miles. Passengers from this city can save four hours by taking the Burlington train from Denver, where direct connections are made with all D. & R. G. trains. Pullman buffet cars are run through from Denver to Chicago every day in the year, without change, over the Burlington. Passengers can take the D. & R. G. trains leaving Colorado Springs at 4 05 or 5.40 p. m., and take Burlington train leaving Denver at 9.45 p. m., reaching Chicago in 30½ hours. For tickets and information inquire of J. M. Ellison, agent of the D. & R. G., Colorado Springs. j-17-tf

C. E. EDWARDS, D. D. S.
No. 21 N. Tejon street.
Opposite the opera house.
Gas administered.
Telephone No. 3. h-17-tf

Durkee's cold meat sauce and salad dressing, ready-made; nutritious, economical, delicious. Nothing equal to it was ever offered, and it is invariably popular both at home and abroad

Ashby has samples of his suits ready for inspection out of the car load just received. The very latest styles. Some very novel pieces of furniture.

Ladies, call and see the stylish upholstery Ashby is getting up. Something new.

A full line of hanging lamps at Ashby's. New patterns.

Tents and camping outfits for rent at Ashby's

A fine sideboard at a big bargain at Ashby's

BOOK STORE

NOVEMBER

ATLANTIC.
HARPER'S.
CENTURY;
POPULAR SCIENCE.
NORTH AMERIC'N
ETC., ETC.

J. H. Eastf

j 20-tf

Established 1873.

EL PASO COUNTY BANK.

Capital Paid in - - - - $100,000
Surplus - - - - - - 20,000

Transacts a general banking business. Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

WM. S. JACKSON, Cashier.
J. H. BARLOW, Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS OF THE BANK.

Wm S. Jackson, C. H. White, J. H. Barlow o-8 tf

Prevention. No such protection against chills and fever and other malarial cause of a malarial type exists as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It relieves constipation, liver disorders, rheumatism, kidney and bladder ailments with certainty and promptitude. A change, as gratifying as it is complete, soon takes place in the appearance, as well as the sensation, of the wan and haggard invalid who uses this standard promoter of health and strength. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally. dwh 7-1y

Young Men Read This

The VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred, as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free. dwb 5-1y

CLIFFORD & JONES
(Successors to T. F. Clifford)
West Huerfano St.,
General Blacksmithing
and Horse Shoeing
Agents for
Walter A. Wood Mowers, Bain Wagons
And Agricultural Implements. m-20-1y

REMOVED!

THE
French Restaurant
HAS REMOVED
TO THE DELMONICO RESTAURANT,
On Pike's Peak avenue, west of Tejon st.
k-21-1m

WRAPPING PAPER,
WRAPPING PAPER
WRAPPING PAPER
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

Glenwood Springs
TOWN CO.
Glenwood Springs, Garfield Co., Colo.

Lots for Sale in this Promising Resort for Invalids.

The hot sulphur springs, lakes and caves are wonderful beyond conception and afford a certain cure for scrofulous and other diseases.

A hotel just opened, giving accommodation to transients.

The town of Glenwood Springs is destined to be the supply point for the great agricultural valley of the Roaring Fork and for the grand stock ranges of the valleys of the White and Grand rivers.

For prices of lots and for pamphlets giving all information as to routes, rates, etc., etc., apply to

M. L. DeCOURSEY,
General Manager,
Glenwood Springs,
Garfield Co., Colorado.
j-1-tf

First National Bank
OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

Capital - - $50,000
Surplus Fund - 15,000

IRVING HOWBERT, President.
MATTHEW KENNEDY, Cashier. A. S. WELCH, Asst. Cashier.

Buys and sells foreign and domestic exchange and does a general banking business. k-9-tf

Publication Notice.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, Col., September 1st, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and that said proof will be made before the Judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on October 18th, 1884, viz:

Henry H. Law, declaratory statement No. 8803, for the east half southeast quarter, southwest quarter southeast quarter and southeast quarter southwest quarter, section 30, township 13 south, range 68 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: C. M. Walker, J. B. Clark, John S. Patterson and A. H. Cosbo, all of Manitou, Colorado.

William M. Walker, declaratory statement No. 9060, for the east half southeast quarter, section 18; northwest quarter southwest quarter and southwest quarter northwest quarter, section 17, township 13 south, range 68 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: H. M. Law, James B. Clark, John S. Patterson and A. H. Cosbo, all of Manitou, Colorado.

Clinton T. Henderson, declaratory statement No. 8355, for the north half southeast quarter, section eight; west half southwest quarter, section nine, township twelve south, range sixty-three west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, namely: Thomas Shockley, James M. Holden, J. F. Deisy and Truman H. Beckman, all of Bijou Basin, Colorado.

Josiah H. Smith, half section No. 886, for the northeast quarter section 1, township 17 south, range 68 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Simmons and John H. Smalley of Colorado Springs, Colo.; Melvin Brown and H. W. Williams, of Table Rock, Colorado. MARK L. HELTON, Register.

wj 23 6

Executor's Notice.

Estate of Barney Lonston, deceased. The undersigned having been appointed executrix of the estate of Barney Lonston, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, at the October term, on the last Monday in October next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 25th day of September, A. D. 1884.

OCTAVIA M. LONGTON, Executrix.

wj-274

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Oliver P. Cauffman, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Oliver P. Cauffman, late of the county of Oldham and state of Texas, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, at the November term, on the last Monday in November next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 7th day of October, A. D. 1884.

wk-11-4 D. W. CAUFFMAN, Administrator

CHICAGO STORE!

Chcapost Place in Town to Buy

MILLINERY, FANCY GOODS, HAIR GOODS, LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR, NOTIONS, ETC.; ARRASENE, CHENILLE, EMBROIDERY SILK, AND ALL KINDS OF GOODS FOR FANCY WORK. STAMPING AND HAIR WORK WILL BE DONE TO ORDER. k-2-tf

P. ERICKSON, 16 S. TEJON ST.

FALL AND WINTER TRADE
—AT THE—
Old Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium

Having laid in a thorough stock of General and Fancy

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

Wraps of all Kinds, Coats, Cloaks, Circulars, Hosiery, Underwear, Blankets and Comforts,

Table and House-Furnishing Goods, Etc., Etc.,

IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT

VERY MODERATE PRICES.

COME TO THE

Cheapest and Most Reliable Dry Goods Store

IN THE CITY TO MAKE YOUR PURCHASES.

On Pike's Peak Avenue,

One door east of Robinson's Drug Store. Very respectfully,

EDWARD FERRIS. d-4 tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Having made Extra exertions, and taken great pains in selecting my New Fall and Winter Goods in the Eastern Markets, which are now arriving and placed on sale, I earnestly solicit an inspection of my stock, which comprises Foreign and American Dress Goods in newest colorings and designs, Wool Suitings, Tricots, Cloakings, Velvets, Velveteens, Plushes, Astrachans, Silks, Satins, Ladies', Gents' and Children's Knit Underwear, Ladies' and Children's Cloaks, Circulars, Surtouts and Jackets, Blankets, Flannels, Comforts, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Collars, Cuffs. A large line of piece goods, comprising Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Kerseys and Cassimeres for men and boys' wear. Curtain Draperies and Laces, Curtain Fringes, Trimmings, Fringes, Velvet Ribbons, Gimps, and an endless line of Silk, Satin and Silk Velvet Ribbon. Remnants and Ends at about half their value and while it would take more space than I can buy in the Gazette to itemize everything. I again ask all please to give me a call and examine for themselves.

D. J. MAHONEY

s 30-tf

W. TENNYSON & CO.
Proprietors of
The Old Reliable Transfer Line
And agents for
Canon City, Walsen Cameron, Blacksmith's and MESA ANTHRACITE COAL.

Office at the coal yards near D. & R. G. freight depot. Order books at the hardware stores of G. S. Barnes & Son and C. E. Durkee. Telephone No 80. j-3-tf

W. H. H. Merrill
SANITARY PLUMBER,
STEAM AND GAS FITTER,
114 Pike's Peak avenue,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO
h-17-1y

Now Fall Goods Comprising Everything Desirable.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Black and Colored Cashmeres,
Black Silk Warp Henrietta,
Armure Cords,
Drap D'Alma,
English Diagonals,
Soliels,
Camel's Hair,
Wool Brocades,
Silk and Wool Plaids,
Jersey Stripes,
Biarritz Cloth,
Jersey Cloths,
French Suitings,
Tricot Suitings,
Embossed Velvets,
Black and Colored Brocade Velvets,
Black and Colored Silks,

Black and Colored Velvets,
We are showing a special bargain in Colored Silk at $1.20; have sold at $1.00.

OUR FLANNEL DEPARTMENT.

Comprises everything from the leading manufacturers, and at 10 to 15 per cent. less than offered.

Eiderdown Sacklings in all colors.

Gloves and Hosiery, both Wool and Cotton. A special bargain in Ladies' Solid-Colored, Full Regular-Made Hose at 25 cents; sold everywhere at 40 cents.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Knit Underwear, white and Colored, from 50 cents each to the finest Camel's Hair.

Ladies' and Children's Cloaks, the largest assortment ever offered in this market, at very low prices.

Carpets, Rugs and Oil Cloths, Extra Super Carpets at 75 cents, 10 cents a yard less than ever sold.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Buck Gloves,
Worsted Gloves,
Driving Gloves,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Socks,
Neckties and Scarfs,
Wool Underwear, etc., etc.

We wish to call especial attention to the celebrated Monarch Unlaundried Shirts made from the best cotton, with pure linen bosoms, which we are selling at $1.00. This shirt is fully as good as any usually sold at $2.00.

We cordially invite all to call and inspect our stock. We are confident that we can please you as to quality of goods and prices.

j-25-tf

CALDWELL, BROCKLEBANK & CO.